

SPIRIT OF KANSAS

A Journal of Home and Household.

VOL. V.—NO. 30.

LAWRENCE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, JULY 27, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 234.

THE FOGY FARMER.

A farmer lived in the Keystone State
On a hundred acres of soil.
He labored early and labored late,
And his hands were hard with toil.
He didn't believe in progress much,
And he thought 'twas very strange,
And he said in his mind "it beats the Dutch"
That farmers joined the grange.

"For what's the use," said this fogy man,
"As I often tell my wife,
Hard work is better than any plan
To carry you through this life,
And a hundred tons of phosphate,
If you put it on the land,
Won't do the good in this Keystone State
You can do with a single hand."

So he hardly took the time to dream,
And he filled his eyes with dust,
And he wouldn't thresh his grain by steam
"For fear the thing would bust."
So his neighbor Jones his wheat had sold
In the nearest market town,
And turned his crop into solid gold,
Before he had his done.

And this fogy man, when he came to sell
In the quiet part of fall,
Found the price of grain "had fell"
And got no price at all,
While Jones, the granger, who worked with
brain
And not alone with hand,
At the Sheriff's sale, came down the lane
And bought the whole of his land.

But he still thinks ignorance is bliss,
And says it's just his fate,
And never lays it all to this,
That he would not educate.
"He wasn't born with a silver spoon,"
And he says "his thundering strange,
And he hangs around a beer saloon,
But he hasn't joined the grange."

A NOBLE HEART.

BY EMILY R. STEINSEL.

When the celebrated singer Henriette Sontag began her musical career she was subjected to the same annoyances and struggles that rising talent generally finds obstructing its pathway as it would race over the burning sands of life to the haven of fame and fortune. Nevertheless her debut in Vienna was most brilliant, spite of the enormous sea of opposition that greeted her, yet the encouraging roar of the lions could not entirely drown the hissing of the snake.

One of the most venomous of these was the falling favorite of the public, but still powerful rival, Amelia Steininger; whose vocal octave had been considerably broken and reduced by dissipation, but she counted scores of admirers, who were ready to defend her position by every means, fair or foul, in their power, and eventually succeeded in driving the dangerous rival of their "Steininger" from the field.

Chagrined, if not humiliated, Sontag left Vienna, harboring anything but kindly feelings towards Amelia Steininger.
Some years later, while she was in the glory of her triumph, singing with the great tenor, Jager, and the never-to-be-forgotten Buffalo, Spitzeder, at the royal theatre, Berlin, where her sweet warbling made her the Cataloni of her day, where tongues and pens all moved in her praise, the gardens were robbed of all their blossoms, and the florists of their buds and exotics to testify to the enthusiastic admiration and adoration of the charming songstress, when old men lifted her into her carriage that her dainty feet might not be soiled by the dust of the earth, and young men dragged the conveyance through the streets to her hotel. Truly she was the Cataloni of her time, only she possessed what the Gypsy warbler did not—beauty and virtue.

One morning during this time, accompanied by a number of gallants, she was riding along one of the main streets of Berlin; she was attracted by hearing an Austrian song, familiar from childhood and home, sung on the street corner by a little girl about six years old, who led by the hand a forlorn looking blind woman. It was a sad and touching air, and the happy Cantatrice immediately ordered her coupe to be halted, called the little girl singer to her, and said:

"What is your name, my wee Austrian echo?"
"Nannie," the child replied, with a strong Vienna accent.

"And who is the woman with you?"
"My poor blind mother, lady."
"And what is her name?"
"Amelia Steininger, lady."
"Amelia Steininger!" exclaimed Sontag, in greatest surprise.

"Yes, lady, my mother was a great singer in Vienna long ago, but she lost her voice, and then she wept so much that the light went out of her eyes; then our friends turned away from us, and we sold everything we owned,

and when that was gone we were obliged to beg our way or die of hunger."

Tears welled from the kind and generous heart of the unfortunate woman as she listened to the pathetic story of the little one, tears of genuine sympathy. She turned to the gallant gentlemen who gathered about her like satellites around their star.

"Gentlemen," said she, the pearly drops of heart dew glistening in her beautiful eyes, "permit me here, on this public place, to take up a collection for an unhappy sister, from whom God has seen fit to take his greatest gift, the gift of sight. Here is my purse, do not allow it to go companionless in the hands of this poor child."

In an instant the gold and silver coin rained upon the overjoyed little girl, who imagined an angel had come to relieve her mother from poverty and care.

"Now, tell me, Nannie, where do you live?"
"The child gave the address."
"Give your mother my love, and tell her her old friend Henriette Sontag will do herself the pleasure of hunting her up this afternoon, and having a little chat with her."

Crying for joy, the child ran to her mother with her good luck and repeated Sontag's words, but she could not understand the violence of the impetuous burst of tears that fell from the blind eyes, to be followed by the remorseful sobbing of her who once drove this benefactress from her native city with hisses.

Sontag came according to promise; bringing a skillful oculist, who, after an examination, shook his grey head, he had no relief for the black cataract had, up to that time, obstinately resisted skill.

With delicate consideration the conversation was led from subjects that would recall those days in Vienna. With heartfelt expressions of good will, Sontag left her former enemy and rival. The following week a rousing benefit "for a distressed artist" was given, Sontag's "Iphigenie" filling the house, and also the purse of the blind woman. Until her death Henriette Sontag cared for her, and her daughter became her grateful protegee and received a liberal education that fitted her for an independent future. The slumbering nightingale left many mourning hearts but none who loved her better or more gratefully than this girl.

For the Spirit of Kansas.

LITERARY GLEANINGS.

BY JAMES HANWAY

The services of the carrier pigeons of Paris are thus spoken of by a citizen of Paris: "Like the storks of northern cities, like the pigeons of Venice, they should henceforth be considered sacred. Paris should remove their dove-cotes and establish them beneath the roof of a temple. The traditional poetry of this mighty seige, unique in history, will cluster around them. Their flutterings in street and garden will ever remind us that there was a day when every heart in this great city hung on the wings of a carrier pigeon! Let, then, a religious veneration cling to these propitious birds. During her long seige, Venice, a thousand times more famished than Paris, forbade the pigeons of St. Mark to be touched. Corn was scarce, men wrangled over a scrap of bread, but their food was never behindhand a single day. Venice, dying of hunger, threw to her pigeons the last grains from her empty granaries."

A gentleman, learned in the origin of social customs, was asked what was the meaning of the custom of casting an old shoe after a newly married couple as they started on their trip. He said: "To indicate that the chances of matrimony are very slippery."

Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh.

As the steambot approaches the wharf at Newburgh, the voyager beholds on the southern verge of the city a low, broad-roofed house, built of stone, with a flag-staff near, and the grounds around garnished with cannon. This is the famous "Head-quarters of Washington" during one of the most interesting periods of the war, and at its close. Then the camp was graced by the presence of Mrs. Washington a greater part of the time, and the cultivated wives of several of the officers; and until a comparatively few years ago the remains of the borders around the beds of a little garden which Mrs. Washington cultivated for amusement might have been seen in front of the mansion.

That building, now the property of the State of New York, is preserved in the form it bore when Washington left it. There is the famous room, with seven doors and one window, which

the owner used for a parlor, and the Commander-in-chief for a dining hall. In that apartment, at different times, a large portion of the chief officers of the Continental army, American and foreign, and many distinguished civilians, were entertained at Washington's table.

More than fifty years after the war a counterfeit of that room was produced in the French capital. A short time before Lafayette's death he was invited, with the American minister and several of his countrymen, to a banquet given by the old Count de Marbois, who was the secretary to the first French legation in this country during the Revolution. At the hour for the repast, the company was shown into a room which strangely contrasted in appearance with the splendors of the mansion they were in. It was a low boarded room, with large projecting beams overhead; a huge fireplace, with a broad-throated chimney; a single small uncurtained window, and numerous small doors, the whole having the appearance of a Dutch or Belgian kitchen. Upon a long rough table was spread a frugal repast, with wine in canteens and bottles and glasses and silver goblets, such as indicated the habits of other times. "Do you know where we now are?" Marbois asked the marquis and the American guests. They paused for a moment, when Lafayette exclaimed: "Ah! the seven doors, and one window, and the silver camp goblets, such as the marshals of France used in my youth. We are at Washington's headquarters on the Hudson, fifty years ago!" So the story was told by Colonel Fish, father of our Secretary of State, who was one of the company. Close by the "head-quarters" is a modest monument of brown freestone, beneath which rest the remains of Uzal Knapp, the last survivor of Washington's Life-Guard.—BENSON J. LOSSING, in *Harper's Magazine*.

A Horrible Execution.

A convict was executed at Myersville, Miss., June 30, under the following revolting circumstances:

The time having arrived when the prisoner should be taken to the place of death, he marched out with the sheriff and guards in front of his spiritual guides. When he arrived at the scaffold the sheriff had gathered in a very excited manner and tremulous voice, read to him the affirmation of the sentence of the Circuit Court by the Supreme Court. He bowed his head in assent to what the sheriff had read. The sheriff extended to him permission to speak, if he had anything to say. He was so weak from excitement that he remained seated in the chair in which he pulled off his shoes. In a very weak and tremulous voice he said:

"Gentlemen—I am the third man that you have seen go in this way in this town, and upon this scaffold. Now, young men, for God's sake let me die in peace, and let me be buried in this way. I deserve this death, and am willing to die, and firmly believe that I am at peace with my God. I have no more to say."
An elder prayed with him on the gallows, and after singing the sheriff had his hands and feet tied, and pulled the black cap down over his face, so that he could not see his neck. The sheriff then walked down from the platform, and all the flooring was thrown off but the piece on which the prisoner stood. While the singing went on the sheriff walked back rope in hand, and jerked the remaining plank away. Every one thought that the prisoner had been launched into eternity. The rope remained perfectly motionless for about three minutes.

Your correspondent, who walked around near the gallows, could hear Hardiman breathe very distinctly, and was surprised in a few seconds to hear him say: "I am choking to death." This excited attention, and in a few moments nearly every one that had gathered around him. By this time the wretched man had sufficiently recovered from the shock to say: "Come to my relief; I am willing to die, but do not want to choke to death. Please come and relieve me." Mr. Scott, the sheriff, being a man of a nervous disposition, was too excited to do anything, but his assistants fixed the scaffold, and held Hardiman up until the trap-door was raised. He then stood up as calmly as before, and remarked: "I hope I'll go to heaven." The rope was drawn closer around his neck, and made a few inches longer. The singing again commenced; the sheriff again snatched down the "fatal door" the second time. This time the prisoner's neck was broken, although there was only a difference of about four inches in the rope. He was about six feet in height, and the second time he fell the rope gave a turn on top of the gallows, and his feet went down on the ground. Even his knees were down on the ground. After kneeling thus for eighteen minutes he was pronounced by the physicians to be dead, and was cut down at four minutes past 11 o'clock.

The fault rested in the poorly built gallows and a rope one-third too large.

This was to an observer, a terrible scene, and one that no one who was present will ever care again to witness.

Genuine Bills.

See that your pocket-book contains the following description of genuine bills, *Treasury notes, new issue*: \$1s. Upper left, Columbus discovering America; center, oval portrait of Washington; upper right, one on 1; reverse,

large green die. \$2s. Center view of the Capitol buildings at Washington; upper right, 2 on a round die; left end, oval portrait of Thomas Jefferson; reverse, large green die, with 2 in center; 10 on the left end, and two on right end. \$5s. Lower left end, oval portrait of Jackson, V on die above; center, man leaning on axe, dog on log, woman with child on her lap, log house in background; 5 on dye on upper right corner; reverse, large green die with 5 in center. \$10s. Lower left, portrait of Daniel Webster, ten on X on die above; lower right, Columbus introducing America to Europeans; 10 on ground die above; reverse, large green die with ten across the left end, 10 on right end, and "This note is a legal tender," etc., in a circle in center. \$20s. Left end, oval portrait of Hamilton; right end, female standing, with sword in her left hand and right arm extended with shield; 20 on die in the center of note; reverse, large die with XX on left and 20 on right; oval in center, with "This note," etc. \$50s. Upper left, 50 on a die; female below; right end, oval portrait of Henry Clay; reverse, large green die, 50 in center, and on each corner. \$100s. Upper left, oval portrait of Lincoln, 100 below, lower right female and child, 100 above; reverse, large green die, 100 on each end. *Greenbacks*.—1s. Upper end, a large oval portrait of Chase, 1 in green below; right end, 1 in a fancy die, signatures of Treasurer of United States and Register of Treasury on a green tint below, a strip of black lath work between signatures.

A Mixed Team.

A man traveling in Texas met a cart on a country road, drawn by four oxen and driven by a genuine Texas Ranger, who in addition to a skillful flourish and crack of the whip vociferously urged the horned beasts after this fashion: "Haw, Presbyterian! Gee! Baptist! Way-whoahaw, Episcopalian! Gee off there, Methodist!" The traveler was struck and amused at this nomenclature, and stopping the driver remarked to him that he had never heard such names applied to the dumb creation before, and asked him why he called his oxen such names. "Well," said the Texan, "I call this one Presbyterian because he is true blue and never fails, but pulls through bad places and overcomes all difficulties, and holds out to the end; besides, he knows more than the rest. I call this one Baptist because he is always after water, and seems as though he wouldn't have enough, and then again he won't eat with the rest. I call that one Episcopalian because he has a mighty way of holding his head up, and if the yoke gets a little tight, he tries to kick clear of all the things. I call this one Methodist because he puffs and blows, and you'd think he was a pullin' all creation; but he don't pull an ounce unless I keep pokin' him all the time. But if you know all their p'ints, they make a hull, a purty darned good team."

Why She Stopped her Paper.

She came bouncing through the office door like a cannon ball, and without stopping to say "How do you do?" she brought her umbrella down on the table with a mighty crash, and shouted:

"I want you to stop my paper."
"All right, madam."
"Stop it right off, too," she persisted, whacking the table again, "for I waited long enough for you to do the square thing."
She quieted down for a moment as we run our finger down the list of names, and when we reached hers and scratched it out, she said: "There now; mebbey you'll do as you ought after this, and not slight a woman just cause she's poor. If some rich folks happen to have a little red-headed, bandy-legged, squint-eyed, wheezy squaller born to them, you puff it to the skies, and make it out an angel; but when poor people have a baby, you don't say a word about it, even if it is the squarest-toed, blackest-haired, biggest-headed, and noblest little kid that ever kept a woman awake at nights. That's what's the matter, and that's why I've stopped my paper."

Prayer of an Arkansian.

An Arkansas gentleman who was out hunting, and having fired away all his ammunition but one charge, espied a large bear coming. Knowing that it would go hard with him if he missed, he took deliberate aim, fired and did not hit the bear. In his extremity, not knowing what to do, he thought himself of prayer, and kneeling down commenced: "Oh, Lord, I've never asked anything of you before, and if I once get out of this scrape, I'll never trouble you again. But do help me this once; I know I've been an awful sinner; I've fit and drank and lied and cussed. But if I've been so wicked that you can't help me, Oh, Lord, don't help the bar. But if on account of my sins you won't stand by me, all I ask of you, Lord, is to lay low and keep dark, and you'll see one of the darndest fights you ever beheld."

Young Folks' Column.

Weeding the Onion Bed.

The days were long, and the sun shone hot Upon Farmer Goodson's garden spot.
Where corn and cabbages, beets and peas,
Melons and cucumbers, those and these,
Grew and spread in the sun and light,
Wrestling upward and downward with might,
While in and among them, flourishing still,
As usual weeds came, weeds grew with a will.

"Weeds grow apace," the old farmer said,
Letaurely viewing each garden bed;
"Well—the plow for the corn—for the cabbage
the hoe—"

But then, in some places, 's I ought to know,
There's nothing so certain the weeds to destroy
As the fingers and thumbs of a trusty boy."
So, raising his voice, shouted, "Ned!
Here, sonny, come weed out this onion bed!"

The day was hot, and the beds were dry,
As garden beds are, in late July;
And Ned was reading his Fairy Book,
In the cool, sweet shade by the orchard brook,
While wondering whether he'd come with
grace.

Or with frown and pout on his bright young
face,
I looked, and lo! there was plucky Ned
Tugging away in the onion bed.

Of and again as the day wore by,
'Till the sun went down in the western sky,
I glanced toward the garden, and always there
I caught the gleam of his gold-brown hair,
As under his hat his curly head
Bent low o'er the weeds in the onion bed.

Ah, years have journeyed and gone since then,
And Ned is a man in the world of men,
With heart and hand and a steadfast will,
He is pulling the weeds of evil still.
A shining record and noble fame
Belong to-day to his honored name.
Yet nowise grander he seems to be,
Than long ago he appeared to me,
When promptly bending his curly head,
Patiently weeding the onion bed.
—MARY E. C. WYETH, in *Wide Awake*.

EDITOR SPIRIT:—You have been kind enough to publish several of my enigmas and charades, and if I can return the favor by writing you a letter I will be glad to do so. Nearly all the farmers are busy harvesting their crops, which I can assure you are very fine, and the help of all the boys is needed, consequently we have not had much time to contribute to the Young Folks' Column of late, but as the support of that column depends largely upon us, I think we will not be delinquent in doing so.

Yours truly, JAMES STEPP.
DOUGLASS county, July 25.

I am composed of 38 letters:
My 10, 24, 4, 15, is a relative.
My 7, 30, 25, is a scene in winter.
My 2, 12, 21, 2, 6, 25, is a bird.
My 9, 2, 32, 33, is part of a day.
My 27, 38, 23, 18, is a kind of fish.
My 5, 37, 6, 17, is a girls name.
My 24, 10, 37, 13, 34, 19, 11, is a water fowl.
My 23, 8, 16, is a vermin.
My 35, 14, 29, 2, 26, is a large wading bird.
My 1, 31, 19, 36, 23, 25, is a vehicle.
My 3, is a letter of the alphabet.
My whole is a lady's name.

MILLIE LIND.
CLINTON, Kansas, July 25, 1876.

I am composed of nine letters.
My first is in part but not in whole.
My second is in part, also in crown.
My third is in part, but not in scroll.
My fourth is in part, but not in gown.
My fifth is in part, but not in spleen.
My sixth is in part, but not in fin.
My seventh is in part, but not in keen.
My eighth is in part, but not in din.
My ninth is in part, also in grin.
My whole is a noxious insect.

JAMES STEPP.
DOUGLASS county, July 25.

The answer to enigma No. 1. "Montgomery Ward & Co. Chicago, Illinois;" to No. 2. "Lottie L. Petefish." Millie Lind answers the enigmas correctly.

The following puzzle, although an old one, is yet good for some of our young friends to solve:

A Dublin chambermaid is said to have got twelve commercial travelers into eleven bedrooms, and yet to have given each a separate room. Here we have the eleven separate bedrooms:

1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11

"Now," says she, "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom and wait a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for you as soon as I have shown the others to their rooms." Well, now, having bestowed two gentlemen in No. 1, she puts the third in No. 2, the fourth in No. 3, the fifth in No. 4, the sixth in No. 5, the seventh in No. 6, the eighth in No. 7, the ninth in No. 8, the tenth in No. 9, the eleventh in No. 10. She then came back to No. 1, where you will remember she had left the twelfth gentleman alone with the first, and said, "I've accommodated all the rest and have still a room to spare, so if one of you will step into No. 11 you will find it empty." Thus the twelfth man got his bedroom. Of course there is a hole in the chamber somewhere, but we leave the reader to determine exactly where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before declaring as to which, if any, of the travelers was the "odd man out."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Patrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Helena, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky. Treasurer—F. M. Alden, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon County. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M. E. Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session. W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, Franklin County, Kansas.

- 1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka. 2 Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield. 3 Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

- Marion County—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Secy., Marion City. Sedgwick County—Patron's District Commercial Agency, J. G. Sampson, Agt., Wichita.

A Centennial Poem.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—The following poem, written by a sister Patron, was read at a celebration on Limestone Creek, Jewell county, Kansas.

WHITE MOUND, Jewell county, July 17. 'Twas just one hundred years ago, One hundred years to-day, A band of Patriots as you know, Were bold to think, and say.

From which the Tree of Liberty Shall grow, and flourish long, And 'neath its branches slavery Shall never here grow strong."

With Faith and Hope, these Patriots brave, Sent forth the "Declaration," This land from tyranny to save, And make this a free nation.

One hundred years since then have past, And left their trace behind; But the memory of that time still lasts To bless and cheer mankind.

The laborers of that trusty few, Have not all yet been reaped; There's something left for us to do, To make the work complete.

True liberty has not yet been found, Though deep search has been made; The world has but an empty sound, The tree scarce gives a shade.

The oppressor's rod is deeply felt By many yet, we know; And though against it has been dealt, Many a sturdy blow.

There are weak and needy ones in our land Who feel the oppressors' lash, Who are bound as with an iron band, Fearing a "money crash."

Monopolies stalk all abroad, And politicians' rings, Our government is full of fraud, Which leaves a deadly sting.

We are bound by custom, law and fashion, Most firmly are we bound; And ignorance, and pride, and passion, Doth everywhere abound.

Such slavery should not be known In this free land of ours, 'Tis time such weakness were outgrown, Exchanged for nobler powers.

The grand Centennial year should prove A year of Jubilee, In one strong phalanx all should move, To set the captives free.

The strong should not oppress the weak, But equal rights should be The goal for which we all should seek; And perfect liberty Should be vouchsafed to all around, Of high or low degree;

And glad the anthems will resound, When all—when all, are free.

This glorious time will surely come, To all who dwell beneath the sun, Of every tribe and every tongue. The plan is already laid;

The work can not be staid, Shall we all lend our aid—

"For the right that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future, in the distance, And the good that we can do."

Letter from Bro. Dumbauld, Chairman Executive Committee, K. S. G.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—I have thought sometime of writing to you and offering my congratulations for taking the course you have in politics with your paper.

Peter Cooper may not be elected, but it certainly will not do for the laboring and liberty loving people to drop their colors. We should feel as Patrick Henry did when he introduced his resolution before Congress, causing the Declaration of Independence, supporting it by saying: "Give me liberty or give me death."

What can we look for if we support either the Democrat or Republican ticket? Both are on the hard money platform; both are running in the interest of corruption and money powers.

The past history of these parties and their leaders and the laws they have made, give us evidence that we must not look for anything better than the same kind of slavery and serfdom we now are in.

We are completely into the power of the money powers, has now brought the country to ruin and its people to worse than slavery. They have made a difference between government paper and gold so as to give the money power the advantage over labor.

colors and fight in politics is to vote for Peter Cooper. And the platform at the head of your paper, keep it in view as Garrett Smith did the abolition of slavery, then the laborers will gain their liberty.

Wheat is good and saved well; corn looks well where tended; oats a failure, but little cut; other crops generally good. Our association at Humboldt is prospering and will commence business soon.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—Brown county Pomona Grange, No. 40, elected R. J. Young master, post-office, Whitney, Jackson county, and A. Carothers secretary, post-office, Carson, Brown county.

EDITOR SPIRIT.—The following correspondence to the Rural World, from the secretary of a prosperous grange in Missouri, shows what continued patience and industry may accomplish, and is a good example for any grange that is losing interest in itself, if there are any such:

The farmers of our county were slow to take hold, and much influence has been brought to bear against the order, so that, up to the present time, only five granges besides the county grange were organized, but these are at least in good order, and more headway is being made now than we have gained a footing.

We are bound by custom, law and fashion, Most firmly are we bound; And ignorance, and pride, and passion, Doth everywhere abound.

Such slavery should not be known In this free land of ours, 'Tis time such weakness were outgrown, Exchanged for nobler powers.

The grand Centennial year should prove A year of Jubilee, In one strong phalanx all should move, To set the captives free.

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The work can not be staid, Shall we all lend our aid—

"For the right that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future, in the distance, And the good that we can do."

The Patrons of Husbandry have considered it necessary to engage in various enterprises of business character. Wherever the venture was practicable, or called for by the nature of the business surroundings, great success has attended the efforts.

The simple statement that more than fifty per cent. above manufacturers' prices has been paid for years on all kinds of implements of husbandry will serve to do away with the surprise that might otherwise be expressed at the efforts of this class to better their condition financially.

They are intended to aid, strengthen and encourage subordinate granges. These purposes would be sadly perverted, were it permissible for members to neglect or sever their relations with the subordinate, and at the same time secure and maintain a standing in the pomona grange.

The granges of Doniphan and surrounding counties will have a picnic of Harvest Home at the Court House Park, in Troy, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1876.

The co-operative societies of England have sent a purchasing agent to New York to buy such of our products as are needed by them. This is a temporary arrangement until the international co-operation can be matured between those societies and the Patrons.

Patrons of Husbandry.

"Are grange organizations of any use to agricultural communities?" That is the question that correspondents of the Maine Farmer are discussing, and as there are already one hundred and seventy granges established in our State with a membership of 7,000, it is a somewhat important one.

The above is from the Maine State Press. The Vermont Farmer reproduces and commends its fairness towards Patrons, and adds:

"Vermont has been greatly benefited by its two hundred and ten granges with their fifteen thousand members, and the hundreds of young men and women in the State to look with greater favor upon man's first occupation. It cannot be otherwise. In view of this, we think that the extension of the organization may be witnessed without a great amount of solicitude.

"A Dutchman's View of the Grange." Hans—Vell, Jacob, vere you was toder night? Jacob—I vas over to Peter Smidt's school house to der grange meeting.

"Dying Out." The granger movement has lost considerable ground within a year past, and the indications are, that as an order the Patrons of Husbandry will be short-lived.

Rule or Ruin. Letters received from various localities set forth some queer ways of meeting opposition to the grange. One of the latest is from Meshoppen, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where some of the storekeepers try to intimidate the farmers by threatening to collect debts off all who join the grange.

Harvest Home. The granges of Doniphan and surrounding counties will have a picnic of Harvest Home at the Court House Park, in Troy, on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1876.

Bro. W. C. Yard, of Union county, Iowa, writes to the Patrons' Helper as follows:

We hear a great deal said about the grange and grangers; even some who once belonged denounced it with bitterness. All this argues denunciation with bitterness. Does not every one know that there exists men who will and do denounce all kinds of societies, both open and secret?

It is a lamentable fact, that the community generally, and even persons of intelligence, seem to have no definite idea of the grange movement. Some think it to be the grange duty of each member to wage war on the merchant and small tradesman. Others, that it is a political institution, from beginning to end.

Fortunately, nothing of the kind exists. It would be easy to do without merchants as shoemakers, and yet as easy to do without bankers as blacksmiths, and so of all the others. The truth is, we can do without none of them.

The farmers are like no other class of laborers, they are isolated one from another. The love of ease and independence, when taxes were prosperous, kept the farmer aloof from his neighbor, but when the financial crisis came, and taxation ate up the farmer's substance, the day came for something to be done.

The farmers' necessities require that they buy their goods and get freight on the best possible terms. We are poor, have to pay heavy taxes and must get our goods where we can buy cheapest. The country is full of land sharks of every description, loafers, dead beats, office seekers, and all wish to live off of that much abused class of people called farmers.

What are you going to do? Will you still tread in the old tracks of your fathers and grandfathers? We want to co-operate in all our business. In insurance, mills, elevators, banks, stores, and let these land sharks shift for themselves. The Patrons have made rapid strides in the right direction, and it is my earnest desire that they continue the strife until all monopolies topple and fall.

The Patrons' Encampment. The Prairie Farmer in responding to an inquiry concerning the Patrons' Centennial Encampment at Philadelphia, says:

Patrons and their families are certainly welcome. It is for their accommodation especially that the Encampment was projected, but others persons are also accommodated. The rates are \$1 a day for a room, and 50 cents each for meals. It is a pleasant place, situated at Elm Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, three miles from the Centennial grounds. Round trip tickets are 15 cents. Board can be obtained, however, at from \$5 to \$8 per week, which fifteen minutes walk of the grounds, with street cars available if preferred.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World, who has visited the Encampment, says: We had heard and read so many false reports from parties who oppose anything the Patrons undertake, that we could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses when we saw what had really been done. Instead of the sheds we had reason to think we would see, and boorish, untrained servants, we found a solid building, arranged with all the conveniences of a first class hotel—gas and water, neat rooms, double spring beds, all brand new, with new clean bedding, and all necessary conveniences, and the most courteous and obliging corps of officers and attendants that it has ever been my good fortune to meet during thousands of miles of travel in every State of the Union, from Maine to California.

The dining-room will comfortably seat 1,200 persons. All Patrons are advised to seek the Encampment, both on the score of economy, good fare and convenience to the grounds.

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Kansas State News.

THE whooping-cough is affecting the children of Osawatie, Jefferson county.

A LAD seven years old, named John Lindley, was drowned on Sunday last, in a pond near Aubrey, in Johnson county.

THE annual meeting of the Jefferson County Sunday School Association will be held at Perryville, on the 1st and 2d of August.

A GOOD looking and well educated Missouri girl lately married a one-eyed negro laborer, and went with him to Salina, Kansas, to live.

A SALOON keeper of Perryville is being interviewed by an officer for selling beer on the Fourth and on the Sabbath day. Go for him.

A LADY living in Pottawatomie named Elsto Patnode, was burned to death the other day. Her clothes caught fire from a coal oil lamp which had exploded near her.

THE Larned Republican reports what it calls a kangaroo rat. Its hind legs are four inches in length, while its fore feet do not exceed one; it lives in the sand hills.

MR. C. C. GRUB, a farmer near Netawaka, says he will have over 500 bushels of apples in his orchard this year. He has one thousand three hundred trees, all set out since 1862.

A REPORT is in circulation that Col. Sam. Wood reflected somewhat on a bumper named Morrow during a trial at Dodge City, and after its conclusion he gave Samuel a drubbing. How is this, Colonel?

E. T. BAKER, living in Riley township, Marion county, while breaking, got among the holes of an ancient colony of badgers, and turned out so many rattlesnakes that he and his horses had to fly for their lives.

THE Wichita Beacon said a week ago: "Uncle Jo Widner has sixty acres of corn a mile above the city in the forks of the rivers, that averages over ten feet in height. Any one who doubts it can have the drinks set up."

A LITTLE boy at Howard City drank concentrated lye. His life was saved by giving him all the sweet oil that could be put down him. The Courier says that as soon as the oil came in contact with lye, it formed a soap and boiled out of his mouth.

THE Augusta Gazette says: "The wheat is now all harvested. Owing to the great size of the berry, the chaff has rent asunder, and much grain scattered upon the ground by the winds; but our farmers still expect to secure as large an average as they did last year."

MR. D. M. WARD, of Prairie township, left a sample of wheat at the Wyanotte Herald office that looks very promising. The heads are six inches long and well filled. The seed is some sent to him by Hon. John R. Goodin, and was labelled "imported wheat."

THIS is from the Olathe Mirror: "Experienced hog growers say that it is feeding too much corn in hot weather that kills the hogs, and not the cholera. John Dennis, noted as the most successful hog raiser in the county, feeds no corn at all now, and loses no hogs."

THE Hays City Star has a glowing account of an Indian scare at that place on Tuesday last. Something or somebody was seen that was supposed to be Indians. A force was sent out to catch them, but no Indians were found, and they became satisfied that none had been about.

GRAY HEAD, the Arapahoe Indian who murdered a son of Dr. Holloway, at Cheyenne agency, in May 1874, has been arrested by Indian agent Miles. The murder was cold blooded. Holloway was 24 years of age, and has a mother and sister living in Lawrence. So says the Emporia Ledger.

THE Olathe Progress says: "Mr. James Powelson's son, James, who has been working lately at the rolling mills, overheated himself last Thursday at the furnaces and died from the effects of it yesterday, the 17th. One year ago Mr. Powelson lost his little daughter by the kick of a vicious horse. Two years ago another of his sons was killed in a well by foul air. He has been unfortunate with his family and has the sympathy of the entire community."

THE Wichita Eagle tells the following: "A little girl living near Eureka, while playing in the harvest field, was bitten on the ankle by a prairie rattlesnake. A young Swede, who was working in the field at the time, got some milk from a cow that was near by, and inserted a small straw in each of the holes made by the fangs of the snake, and poured some milk into each of the straws, which counteracted the poison, and within an hour the child was playing around as usual. The occurrence was related to us by an eye witness."

AMONG the specimens received at Mr. Salisbury's office to be sent to Philadelphia is a bundle of rye raised on the sod. We mean sowed on the prairie grass which had never been disturbed by the plow. The seed was sown broadcast, and the ground harrowed once. The product is a long, strong straw, well headed, and with no appearance that it had encountered more than the ordinary obstacles in its life. The ground is left in a much better condition to break. The experimenter will sow a much larger area this season. So says the Peabody Gazette.

THE Columbus Courier records the following: "About two weeks ago, the wife of Mr. B. W. Bailey, of this city, was taken to the Insane Asylum at Ossawatimie, for treatment, having become partially deranged. Saturday evening Mr. Bailey received a dispatch from the superintendent, stating that Mrs. Bailey had accidentally fallen from a window in the fourth story of the building and was instantly killed. Mrs. Bailey's friends live in Douglas county where we understand her remains have been taken for interment. She leaves a husband and two children and many friends in this city to mourn her untimely end."

THIS is the way the St. Marys Times warbles when a thief makes off with property in that vicinity: "Some heathen or the devil before his eyes, stole our bachelor friend Tom Prior's saddle from his ranche a week or two ago, and now Thomas has to jog along of Sunday evenings to see her, on horse-back."

FORT SCOTT Monitor: "W. W. Dillard has on exhibition at his tobacco factory on Main street, a head of cabbage, raised this year, that measures three feet and five inches in circumference. Mr. D. proposes to send this to the Centennial if the express charges are donated. Several of our citizens have subscribed small amounts, and it is more than likely that it will be forwarded soon."

THE Dodge City Times says that Joe Squires and J. M. Lloyd, two cow boys who came up from Texas with J. L. Driskell's stock, came to death very suddenly last night from a stroke of lightning, while on horseback, herding cattle south of the river. Mr. Squire's hat was burned to ashes, but no marks of lightning could be found on his person. Mr. Lloyd's hat was torn and his head badly mangled. Both were horribly discolored. The horses upon which they were mounted at the time, belonging to Mr. Driskell, were killed, and several other herders and horses in the vicinity, were knocked down by the shock.

THE Hays Sentinel tells the following: "A poor, forlorn-looking wretch, minus his scalp and part of one ear, passed through Hays last Friday. His name is Warren, and he resides in Leavenworth county. He lost his scalp in the fight with the Indians at the half way station between Cheyenne and the Hills, and his description of the fight was very interesting. As he tells it, he, in company with four other men, was herding forty head of mules belonging to a wagon train, when a band of Indians came down on them: They made a stand, and kept the Indians off until one of his comrades was killed and himself badly wounded in the head, when the other three made for the train, leaving him to his fate. He was unconscious for a time, and when he returned to his senses he found his scalp and all of his clothes gone. However, he succeeded in crawling out to the trail, where he was picked up by some returning wagons and taken to Cheyenne."

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

KIMBALL BROS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

ESTABLISHED 45-47 In 1866.

VAUGHAN & CO.,

Proprietors of

ELEVATOR "A," OF ALL KINDS.

GENERAL

GRAIN, STORAGE

-AND-

COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

And Manufacturers' Agents

FOR

Distributing Goods Received in Bulk.

Office and Salesroom,

Opposite Kansas Depot.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ON WELL IMPROVED FARMS, on five years time, or less, at a lower rate of interest than ever before charged in this State.

DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC -OR- VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

Patrons' Co-operative Association

-OF-

DOUGLAS COUNTY, KANSAS.

JUSTUS HOWELL,

Secretary and Agent.

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR

AND SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 88 Mass. Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

All Goods Bought and Sold

FOR CASH,

And Prices made accordingly.

DR. F. H. WILSON, DENTIST,

Lawrence, Kansas.



All work done on the latest approved plans. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store. 10-11

SEND 25c. to G. P. BOWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of the pages containing lists of 2000 purveyors and commission merchants showing cost of freight, &c. a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and 50¢ sent free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



"Harry, give me a bite of your apple?" said one little fellow to another. "No," refused Harry, eating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooking apple—and I never give a fellow a bite of a cooking apple."

We have just received a lot of Rubber Trusses. They will last you three times as long as a common truss, because they will not rust, are cleaner, will not chafe, more comfortable. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The retail price at all stores for single trusses is \$4; will sell them for the next thirty days at \$3, only a little more than you pay for a common truss. Now is your time. It is the best truss made. Come and get one.

Headquarters for Chemical Paint, ready for use. We sell the best and largest glass of Soda Water and Ginger Ale for 5cts.

A. R. WOOSTER,

75 Massachusetts Street, - - Lawrence.

CONOVER BROS.,

613 Main St., Kansas City, Missouri.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE



"Steinway & Sons" and "Haines" Pianos and Burdett Organs,

And Dealers in Music and Musical Merchandise.

Our Pianos and Organs are the best made in the country, and take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone and perfection of mechanism in every detail. Send for illustrated Catalogues. Old instruments taken in exchange.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE FOE OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40 years.

There is no Sore it will not Heal, no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse.

SEED

SWEET POTATOES!

Yellow and Red

NANSEMOND.

SWEET POTATO, TOMATO, AND CABBAGE PLANTS

In their season.

Packed and delivered at the Express office in Lawrence, and warranted to be full count.

Address, D. G. WATT & SON,

5-11 P. O. Box 974, Lawrence, Kans.

BEES! BEES! BEES!

I WILL SELL

Bees, Queens, Hives, Honey Extractors and Honey.

THIS SEASON,

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE

For Price address NOAH CAMERON,

8-11 Lawrence, Kansas.

BEES AND HONEY

The Kansas Apiary,

BALDWIN, DOUGLAS CO., KANSAS.

During the coming season I will sell ITALIAN QUEENS, FULL COLONIES and HONEY, either in box, frames, or in neat, salable glass jars at very low rates. All orders carefully and promptly filled. Address for terms, O. E. DALLAS,

10-11 Baldwin, Kansas.

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD.

No. 141 Massachusetts Street,

First door north of State Bank,

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE,

Deere and Garden City

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES

For various kinds of Machinery,

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

-AND-

Dealer in a general assortment

-OF-

HARDWARE, PUMPS, & C.

THE CLIMAX

MOWER

& REAPER,

Is now the most popular Machine in the United States. The Granges everywhere are endorsing it. Send for descriptive catalogue and price list.

GIBBS & STERRETT M'FG CO.,

5 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

The "New American" Sewing Machine

Emphatically the Grange Machine of the West. The Only Machine in the World Using



THE PATENT SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE. Self-regulating Tensions throughout. Simplest! Most durable! Neatest finished! Most complete! Most perfect! Best! Send for Circulars, Samples, Testimonials and Terms to D. A. BUCK, Manager, No. 200 South Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence.

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and will sell as low as the lowest.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

Having recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to furnish the traveling public

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOMODATIONS

Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods.

12-11 GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Patronized by Farmers, Grangers, and the traveling public.

Endorsed by Lyon County Council.

Stop at the Sherman, near the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot.

J. GARDINER, - - - EMPORIA.

ESTABLISHED In 1866.

JAS. G. SANDS,

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FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY.

LAWRENCE KANSAS BY

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1876.

Independent National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
PETER COOPER,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
NEWTON BOOTH,
OF CALIFORNIA.

PLATFORM OF THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Democratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

Third—It is the paramount duty of the government in all its legislation to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing and commercial.

Fourth—We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by which we would be made for a long period, holders of wood and drawers of water to foreign nations, especially as the American people would gladly and promptly take at par the bonds the government may need to emit, provided they are made payable at the option of the holder and bearing interest at three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, or a lower rate.

Fifth—We further protest against the sale of government bonds for the purpose of purchasing silver to be used as a substitute for our more convenient and less fluctuating fractional currency, which, although well calculated to enrich the holders of silver mines, yet in operation will still further oppress in taxation an already overburdened people.

A CONVENTION WHAT WAS A CONVENTION.

The Independent reformers for the Second Congressional District of this State, met in Lawrence, on Tuesday of this week, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress. After getting organized some resolutions were introduced, among which was the following, introduced by U. F. Sargent, of Ft. Scott:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nomination of Hon. Peter Cooper, by the Independent Greenback Party, and pledge him our earnest and active support.

Now, strange as it may seem, this very appropriate resolution was voted down by a majority of two, this action so outraged the feelings of the minority, that they withdrew from the convention. After the withdrawal, those that remained nominated Hon. John R. Goodin, (our present member) for Congress, and here let us say that every member that withdrew was heartily in favor of Mr. Goodin.

The only reason the majority gave for their conduct was, they were afraid they would prevent some Democrats from voting for our candidate.

Mr. Goodin was not present at this convention. He was in Washington at his post where he has been doing valiant battle for the cause of the oppressed people. And although we are in full accord with the sentiments embodied in the resolution offered by the minority, we are not going back on John R. Goodin, simply because some of his friends considered it injudicious to pass the resolution. But one thing we want distinctly understood, and that is this, the Independent Reform party is not the Democratic party, and if we would commend our cause to the oppressed people of this country, we must stop this everlasting honeyfugling after Democrats or Republicans.

A GOLD LEAGUE.

A short letter was published in the N. Y. Graphic from a person said to be employed in one of the great banking houses of Europe in which it was alleged than within the knowledge of the writer a great many bankers and capitalists had formed a secret league with far-reaching ramifications, having for its object the destruction of silver as a standard of value. It was seen by them, according to this story, that if gold was made the only money, it would become scarce and rise in value, and that such a rise would still further augment the wealth of the rich.

This account went on to say that Bismarck had been induced to adopt the single gold standard for his vast realm, and that it was already in oper-

ation in England, which adopted it after the Napoleonic wars, because gold was cheaper than silver, and that other nations would soon follow suit.

This secret league managed to secure in February, 1873, Congressional action, by which a law was passed, almost unobserved, setting aside the silver dollar, which had been the unit of value for eighty years, and substituting for it the gold measure. This not only made gold the standard of all government indebtedness, but ultimately carried with it the ultimate measure in gold of all State, county, municipal, corporate and personal indebtedness.

By this single clandestine act untold millions were added to the burdens of the debtor class in this country.

At first we were disposed to question the correctness of the statement of our Paris correspondent, but we are now convinced that there has been a deliberate conspiracy by the Barings, Rothschilds, and the great banking houses of Europe and America to add an enormous burden to debtors and to enrich the holder of unincumbered capital. It is time the country was aroused to its danger. The annihilation of our cheapest standard of value is a direct robbery of producers, and it ought to be restored without delay. This is the overmastering financial issue of the present hour.

It is idle to talk of resumption in gold. Such resumption was not nominated in the bond. The debt was contracted to be paid in coin. To insist on its payment in gold exclusively is an outrageous breach of the public faith, and if the demand is yielded to, it will result in the distress and affliction for the next ten years of every material interest in the country.

This is not merely a national but a cosmopolitan question. The hard times all over the world to-day are due to this nefarious plot of capitalists to enrich themselves by making, under a false, pretense an arbitrary addition to the amount of money due. It is a new levy of the consumers on the producers.

The great question of the day is the restoration of the double standard and the making of the American dollar the legal tender for all debts, the same as is the silver five-franc piece in thrifty and progressive France. The prosperity of the great European republic as compared with the rest of the world, notwithstanding the enormous indebtedness due to the German war, and the poverty and distress of the conqueror, are both due to the fact that Germany has attempted to exterminate silver, while France has made it a welcome guest. The question in America now is not the immediate resumption of specie payment, but the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value to the place it occupied under the monetary laws of the country from 1793 to 1873.

THE THREE.

Republicans, Democratic, and Independent Greenback Financial Plank—Compare and Choose.

REPUBLICANS.

In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts as its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals, and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

DEMOCRATIC.

We denounce the failure of these eleven years to make good the promise on the legal tender notes which are a standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which are a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation.

We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of legal tender notes and squandered four times this sum in useless expenses without accumulating any reserve for their redemption.

We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead, has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting

all our surplus income, and annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payment, has annually found fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrances we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

INDEPENDENTS.

We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the disaster and ruin resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with a view of electing Representatives to Congress who will legislate for, and a chief magistrate who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and thus stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

We believe the United States notes issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one cent a day for each hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contract expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and we insist in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulation restored to the nation to whom it belongs."

A. T. STEWART, THE GREAT MERCHANT.

Great wealth can not be concentrated into the hands of a single individual, without creating a corresponding amount of poverty among many. True a person may stumble upon a bonanza of wealth that has not cost a single day's labor from any one, and we say it is his lucky find, the most innocent acquirement of wealth we can conceive of, and yet this can not be developed, or realized upon without primarily or secondarily drawing upon labor and its necessities.

But when wealth has been acquired by speculation, merchandising, manufacturing, commerce, internal improvement, or any of the multifarious industries in which labor forms a component part, there labor has been robbed, directly, of its legitimate and proper share of the accumulation, and poverty and distress becomes a resultant quantity just in proportion to the individual wealth acquired.

We do not propose now to undertake a demonstration of the above proposition, for to our mind it is axiomatic and proof would be useless labor, but we shall endeavor to show its application to the business life of A. T. Stewart. It is amusing as well as deplorable to see what ideas we get of the term philanthropy; as though the constant robbing of little from the thousands, and giving in another form to the hundreds, could be reckoned as philanthropy. Hence we are eager in sounding the praise of a Yale, a Harvard, a Smithsonian, a Cornell, a Vassar, and an A. T. Stewart, because, forsooth, these men have chosen to give a portion of their great wealth to the upbuilding of humanity. The idea of these munificent and magnificent donations is beautiful, for it shows that utter self may not have been the ruling passion of their lives at the close, and repentance in any form, is always to be admired. But when we consider how many weary, unrequited toilers it took to make up this wealth, how many aching hearts were crushed out during its compilation, and how temples to learning and luxury have been reared upon a foundation of ignorance, vice and pauperism, our admiration for these men in their prime suffers some diminution.

Of A. T. Stewart we have to say that he was a hard master, without a single generous sentiment towards any one who did not administer in some way to his desire to accumulate wealth. Honesty with him was a legal ingredient or a "best policy," not a moral power. Alms he never gave. Mercy never knelt before him a second time. Unsocial to his equals, a tyrant over his subordinates, his only god was money. For many years his employes numbered up into the thousands, sometimes, it is said, reaching as high as ten thousand. These consisted of superintendents, agents, clerks, porters, wait-

ers, laborers, factory operators, and sewing women, and in every department he had spies whose business it was to report every short-coming or fault, real or imaginary, of each employe in his department. There was a long list of these offenses possible to workers in such an establishment, all catalogued with a fine set opposite to each offense.

Ostensibly he paid as good wages as others did for a like service, but the system of fines was quite sure to work a reduction in spite of every effort to live up to the full requirement of the rules, and it was no unusual thing for a sewing woman who thought she had earned ten dollars for the week to find herself charged with five or six dollars of fines, or for a clerk whose salary was twenty-five dollars per week, to find only fifteen to his credit. It was of no use to appeal from the injustice of these assessments by the spies of the establishment, for Stewart never could be seen for any such purpose, and the only alternative was to submit to the robbery or leave.

A large part of the profits consisted in these petty thefts from the wages of the employes under the guise of fines. So annoying were these to his clerks that their constant effort was to find other employment. It would be curious to know how many of them, of long standing, profited by his last bequest. Holidays among Stewart's employes were unknown, and times of recreation for health or pleasure were never granted. He has no peer in this nineteenth century. His family began and ended with himself and the world ought to be glad of it.

Since writing the above we find the following in confirmation of our estimate of the great merchant:

In Scribner for July, Dr. Holland says that A. T. Stewart's business was one which he did not do, and could not do, without a depressing influence upon all who were dependent upon the same business for a livelihood. His great establishment was a shadow that hung over all the others in the town. The man with ten or twenty thousand dollars; the man with a hundred thousand dollars; the man with one thousand dollars, each, alike, was obliged to compete with this man, who had millions outside of the necessities of his enormous business. The hosier, the hatter, the woman in her thread-and-needle shop, the milliner, the glove-dealer, the carpet-dealer, the upholsterer, all were obliged to compete with Stewart. If he had followed a single line of business, it would have been different; but he followed all lines. Wherever he saw a profit to be made, in any line of business that was at all congruous with dry goods, he made it. He thus became a formidable competitor with half the shop-keepers in New York. His capital made it possible for him to ruin men by the turn of his hand—to fix prices at which everybody was obliged to sell at whatever loss. However proud the New Yorker may have been of his wonderful establishment—and there is no doubt that it was pretty universally regarded with pride—it is easy now to see, in this period of unexampled depression, that our business men at large would be in a much better condition if that establishment had never existed. If all the money that has gone to swell his useless estate had been divided among small dealers, hundreds of stores, now idle, would be occupied, and multitudes of men now in straitened circumstances, would be comparatively prosperous.

But it is said that he employed a great many people. Yes, he did; but did he pay them well? Would they not have been better paid in the employ of others? The necessities of his position, and his ambition, compelled him to pay small prices. The great mass of those who served him worked hard for the bread that fed them, and the clothes that covered them. The public bought cheaply; the outside dealers suffered; the employes laid up no money, and Mr. Stewart got rich. Under the circumstances, and under the necessities of the case, was it desirable that he should get rich? We think not; and we think that the final result of this great shop-keeping success is deplorable in every way. It has absorbed the prosperities of a great multitude of men and women. New York would be richer, happier, more comfortable, more healthy in all its business aspects, if the great store at Tenth street had never been built. Five hundred men who invest their little capital in the varied lines of business, and pay their modest rent, and devote their time to their affairs, content with profits that give them and their families a fair living and a few savings for a rainy day, are certainly better for a city than a single Stewart, who absorbs their business and leaves them in distress.

GOOD ADVICE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Bradlaugh, the English reformer, was called upon by a deputation of working-men, in New York, and being asked what was their best course in the pending election said: "Have you votes?"

"Yes," they answered. "Then vote for what you want—don't vote for a party that will not carry out your wishes." This wise advice is well worthy the consideration of the American people. Loyalty to party, when a party has no other purpose than to keep the same leaders in office, whose views do not keep pace with the progress of the times, is treason to liberty—treason to the principles of republican government, and a blind submission to tyranny which will exercise the greatest vigor, because all its acts will be done in the name of the people, whose votes are the foundation of its oppression.

STATE AGENCY.

ED. SPIRIT:—In the last two weeks this agency has observed more hopeful signs from all portions of our State, among our people; that they mean business, and are determined to market their own produce. Am daily receiving letters asking instructions how to ship. Then again another style of letter is becoming quite common, viz.: "Enclosed you will find ten cents for copy of your new Catalogue and Price List for use of Grange No. —, which we noticed mention of in the SPIRIT. After we sell our wheat we intend sending you orders to fill for us." Such letters as these encourages your agent to hope and persevere in the good work. A brother may not have any money, consequently cannot send an order to be filled through this agency. But there is no brother too poor to ship his own grain, or other produce, for it does not cost one cent to do it, and the poorer the brother is, the greater reason he should ship his own products and get all they will bring in the best market in the Western States (Kansas City) for nearly everything you produce. At any time during the season, should the market change, if the brother when shipping, should say to our consignees in letter of instructions, for them to obtain the most for the grain or produce they can, and to do with it as if their own, that all such will have no cause to complain. For with such instructions the grain or produce would be forwarded to such market paying the highest price, the consignees here making no charge for reshipping or anything. Can our Patrons ask anything fairer than this? Besides, it often occurs that we can reship from here at better rates than are furnished at the shipping point, but never more. Then it frequently happens that the brother wants his wheat cleaned and weighed before going to some distant market. This can be done for one cent per bushel, which is cheaper than most of our brethren can do it, and the tailings, if they will take them away from the fans, will be gladly given to them. The new Catalogue and Price List contains full instructions in relation to shipping. Any one can ship their own products without a county or even a grange agency. The county or grange agencies are very useful in making up car loads of different grades when Patrons only want to sell small quantities at a time. But even this may be obviated by three or four neighbors, whose grain is of the same quality or grade, making a car load, and all hauling it together.

In the selling of our cattle, the brothers selected at this city are as good judges of live stock as this or any other market has. And their integrity and responsibility have been questioned. Therefore there is no good reason why our people should not ship their own live stock. Certainly each grange in our State will, among its many members, have one car load of cattle or hogs to sell. If so, and they wish to know how to ship them—get a little black paint and a brush, put the initial of each owner on his stock, and write the consignees (which my catalogue gives) to sell, and report each mark separately on its own merit, and make the report and send proceeds to whoever you may select. This we look upon as sensible co-operation, and helping one another at no expense or capital, and none are too poor to try it.

Bro. S, I am receiving very complimentary letters in relation to the appearance of my new Catalogue; more especially the prices; and not a few saying the order you filled for us is better in quality and quantity than we expected. The Patrons' Muscatine Wagon and Climax Reaper and Mower are giving splendid satisfaction—not one solitary complaint, but all speak in the highest terms. We are now prepared to furnish the Champion Grain Drill on altogether better terms than last year. Those wishing a No. 1 drill better send for circular and price. Have here now one of those splendid one-horse open buggies, piano box, usual retail price \$125. Can sell to our brothers for \$90. How is that for low? The Monroe Rotary Harrow, the king of all the harrow family, we are prepared to furnish granges. These we personally guaranty to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded. They are scarcely inferior to a drill for seeding, and are superior to any stalk cutter.

Fraternally and faithfully yours,
A. T. STEWART,
KANSAS CITY, July 24, 1876.

Lord Derby and Minister Plerrepoint are now negotiating a new extradition treaty.

Horticultural Department.

The Codling Moth.

Dr. Sylvester read the following paper at a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club:

The importance of the subject of the destructive work of this moth will be conceded if it is reflected that one-half of the apples now on the trees in the Empire State, Michigan, and New Jersey, will have been stung by the codling moth before the frosts of autumn, and the fruit either destroyed entirely or very much diminished in value. The codling moth was imported from Europe, and has gradually developed in this country. To properly describe this moth one may consider it as it appears at this season of the year in this latitude—fully ornamented and ready for evil. The head and throat of the moth are brownish gray, and the rear wings and abdomen a light yellowish brown, with satin lustre. The abdomen has minute lines around it, and the anterior wings have upon them near their extremities, a bright gold colored spot, oval, horse-shoe shape, or round, by which the codling moth can be distinguished from other species. There are vast numbers of moths or millers killed annually by farmers, who suppose they are killing their apple enemy, but often there is not a single codling moth in the whole brood that they have destroyed. The codling moth goes forth at the time when the apples are small, in the early evening or night, and deposits a single egg in the blossom end of each apple, each moth depositing about fifty eggs in fifty different apples. It has a refined taste, and will always select the finest varieties of fruit, including the sweet, only depositing eggs in the poorer kinds, when there are no fine varieties left in quantity. In a few days the egg is hatched by the heat of summer, and the little grub (the product of the egg in its first stage), surrounded as it is by luscious fruit, commences eating and crawling toward the seeds of the apple, where it eats and sleeps, and grows fat, until it is from one-half to three-fourths of an inch long, the time occupied in the transformation being from two to four weeks.

The worm, when it arrives at maturity, eats out of the apple and either lets himself gently to the ground by spinning a thread, or crawls on the limb toward the trunk of the tree. If the worm has spun to the ground, it then seeks the trunk of the tree, for some nook or corner where it may hide—a hollow place—eats out of the wood or bark, and spinning a winding sheet, tucks itself up, goes to sleep, is transformed by the laws of nature to the chrysalis state, and in about two weeks emerges in the form of a beautiful codling moth, ready to lay its eggs in the apples which are now larger than before. The one moth which stung the fifty apples has fifty offspring, capable of stinging fifty apples each, making 2,500 moths produced in a single season by one parent alone. Knowing the habits of this enemy it becomes necessary to consider how they may be conquered. It was long ago recommended to place rags in the crotches of the trees, and several years since Dr. Trimble proposed encircling the trunks of the apple trees with bands of twisted hay. He not only proposed it but by a series of successful experiments he proved that the plan was a success. It having been objected that the hay was expensive, and the time required to twist and apply the hay so long, the plan usually pursued has been to fold straw paper, and with twine or tacks to surround the trunk of the tree to such a height that the papers might be easily examined once in ten days or two weeks, and the worms, which will be found of a pinkish color, with head somewhat darker, destroyed. It has been a very common belief that the worms cause the apple to fall with them, and that if hogs enough be put in the orchard to consume all the fallen fruit the worms will be destroyed. It is admitted that hogs are most excellent tenants of orchards, and are very valuable worm eaters—this food much improving the pork—yet they do not have access to a large portion of the wormy apples, and hence cannot destroy them. It is also admitted that some apples with worms in them fall to the ground, but a vast majority of the worms leave the apples while they are hanging on the branches. This is hotly disputed by some, but it is nevertheless a fact. About ten years ago I had some ten bushels of fallen apples gathered from the ground under the trees in September. These were put into boxes and barrels in a room with a tight floor, and I did not find a single worm crawling from the ten bushels of apples, though they were examined daily for a period of several weeks. Last fall I mounted my pony, and riding through the apple orchards, I cut open, one by one, a large number of apples which had been stung by the codling moth, but in nine cases out of ten, the worm had already left the apple and gone to its hiding place. This moth sometimes attacks pears and quinces. I think it has become painfully evident to every pomologist that unless some energetic parasite of the codling moth shall come to our relief there must be united action on the part of all growers of apples for its destruction.

The man who neglects his orchard and expects excellent fruit will be disappointed.

Tomato Leaves Useful.

The following account of a valuable discovery was copied in the *Prairie Farmer* and is a translation from *El Mercurio*, a paper published at Valparaiso, S. A.:

I planted a peach orchard, writes M. Siroy, of the Society of Horticulture, and the trees grew well and strongly. They had but just commenced to bud when they were invaded by the curculio (*pulgón*), which insects were followed, as frequently happens, by ants. Having cut some tomatoes, the idea occurred to me that, by placing some of the leaves around the trunks and branches of the peach trees, I might preserve them from the rays of the sun, which were very powerful. My surprise was great, upon the following day, to find the trees entirely free from their enemies, not one remaining, except here and there where a curled leaf prevented the tomato from exercising its influence. These leaves I carefully unrolled, placing upon them fresh ones from the tomato vine, with the result of banishing the last insect and enabling the trees to grow with luxuriance. Wishing to carry still further my experiment, I steeped in water some fresh leaves of the tomato, and sprinkled with this infusion other plants, roses and oranges. In two days these were also free from the innumerable insects which covered them, and I felt sure that had I used the same means with my melon patch I should have met with the same result. I therefore deem it a duty I owe to the Society of Horticulture to make known this singular and useful property of the tomato leaves, which I discovered by the merest accident.

American Apples in England.

The June number of the *Gardener's Monthly* gracefully acknowledges a timely correction of a statement previously made in that able journal. Mr. Robinson writes from London as follows:

There is a mistake in the *Monthly* as regards what I said of the fine collection of American apples sent us by Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry. I did not say that Talman's Sweet had the finest flavor of all. I described it as very sweet, but a great many sweet things are sickly too, and I should much prefer a French crab to any of those sweet apples. It was among the so-called sour apples that we found the high pine-apple-like and delicious flavor, that makes a good American apple one of the finest fruits ever ripened by the sun.

I fancy America is destined to supply the world with good apples. If you now send them in quantity to us, who are supposed to grow good apples, and from whom you originally obtained your parent kind, you ought in the future to send them in greater numbers to countries where the apple does not grow well, or is badly cultivated. Only tell them not to put all the little and bad Newtons in the middle of the barrel. There was a good deal of grumbling about this during the late apple season in Convent Garden. The practice most hurts the packer and his fellows in the end.

To Obtain Fruit From Barren Trees.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* says: "I wish to describe to you a method of making fruit trees bear that I blundered on. Some fifteen years ago I had a small apple tree that leaned considerably. I drove a stake beside it, tied a string to a limb and fastened it to the stake. The next year that limb blossomed full, and not another blossom appeared on the tree, and as Tom Bunker said, 'It set me to thinking,' and I came to the conclusion that the string was so tight that it prevented the sap from returning to the roots; consequently it formed fruit buds. Having a couple of pear trees that were large enough to bear, but had never blossomed, I took a coarse twine and wound it several times around the tree above the lower limbs, and tied it as tight as I could. The next spring all the top above the cord blossomed as white as a sheet, and there was not one blossom below where the cord was tied. I have since tried the experiment on several trees, almost with the same result. I think it a much better way than cutting off the roots. In early summer, say June or July, wind a strong cord around the tree, or single limb, and tie it, the tighter the better, and you will be pleased with the result. The next winter or spring the cord may be taken off."

Alkali for Fruit trees.

Our farmers and fruit growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant, and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown, by experiment and analysis, to possess a fair share of alkaline value. According to our observation, if the practice of putting a mixture of coal and wood ashes around the stem of fruit trees and vines, particularly early in the spring were followed as a general rule our crops of apples, grapes, peaches, etc., would be greatly benefited in both quantity and quality.—*Scientific American*.

Seedlings, especially of forest trees, will suffer from the hot sun, and must be shaded. A lattice-work of laths or other slats is best; a good substitute is to stick leafy branches all over the bed.

The Household.

PIES.—For two pies warm two cups of sweet milk with two tablespoonfuls of lard, add a pinch of salt, a dessert-spoonful baking powder, and flour enough for a smooth batter, pour in two buttered pie plates, and bake quickly. If you intend fresh berries or peaches for the pies, mash them with sufficient sugar, split open the pastry, which ought not to be more than an inch thick, spread the berries on the bottom crust, replace the top crust smoothly and firmly. They are good cold or warm. Apples, peaplat and currants should be steamed or stewed before using in this way.

TO CAN SWEET CORN.—The corn should be picked when just milk ripe. After husking, the kernels are cut from the cob with a gauged knife and the cob scraped to get all the juices. Next it is placed in tin cans without admixture (though sometimes a little sugar is added to poor corn) and sealed up air tight. Then comes the "processing" or boiling, viz.: subjecting the can and contents to the heat of boiling water from one to two hours, according to the size of the can. This can only be determined by experiment. Next they are taken from the boiling water and a small hole punched in the top of the can to allow the escape of the gasses and instantly resealed, after which the can is replaced in the hot bath and allowed to remain as long or longer than at first.

HOW TO GET RID OF FLIES.—The Rev. George Meares Drought, writing from Ireland, says: "For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbors' rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason of it until two days ago. I then had occasion to move my goods to another house, while I remained on for two days longer. Among other things moved were two boxes of geraniums and calceolaries, which stood in my window, the window being always open to full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps it may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz.: window gardening.

HOW TO DISINFECT A HOUSE.—Mix common salt and black manganese, about equal weights, and take about a pound of the mixed powder for each cubic yard in the house. Place it in a pan where you can arrange to upset a vessel of acid into it by pulling a string outside the house. This will be oil of vitriol, or boiled sulphuric acid (specific gravity 1.8), a weight double that of the manganese. Make all openings, except chimneys, air-tight, and have no water or wet things within, or polished metals, unless you want them dimmed. Then pull the string that pours the acid on the powder. The object is to fill the house with chlorine gas, which being heavy even while warm, will accumulate from the ground upward, expelling the air by the chimneys. However tight the lower openings, you will probably smell a little of it as warm sea-breeze. By next morning the law of gaseous diffusion will, even through the chimneys only, have disposed of all its traces; and it will meanwhile have found out every unclean atom, lurk where it may, and killed every germ or sperm, zymotic or animalcular, deadlier than any other killing known.

M'CURDY BROS.'

CENTENNIAL PROCLAMATION.

The Reliable Old House Heard From!

ESTABLISHED 1865.

McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or a scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's boys' misses' and children's boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices. Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work comment itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them. Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be suited. 14-1f

J. A. GUY,

Manufacturer of and dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES!

CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

New goods direct from the manufacturers, at prices that defy competition. I would call special attention to my stock of Fall and Winter Goods now arriving, which, for quality of goods, style of finish and price, has never been equaled in Franklin county. Call and examine my stock before purchasing. Yours respectfully, J. A. GUY.

N. B.

PARTICULAR.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL WHOLESALE

GRANGE SUPPLY HOUSE

HAVE REMOVED TO

227 & 229 WABASH AVENUE,

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, ETC., ETC.

They now have their incomparable Summer Catalogue, No. 16, ready. Their Fall list will be issued about August 15th.

These Catalogues are in neat book form, contain 154 pages of just such information as every one needs regarding name and wholesale price of nearly all articles in every-day use. They are free to all. Prices are low now. Send us your address.

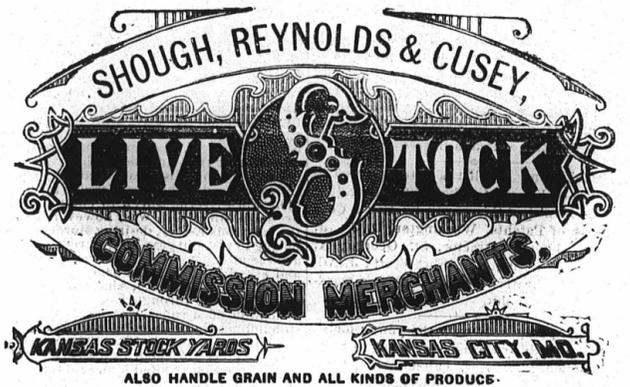
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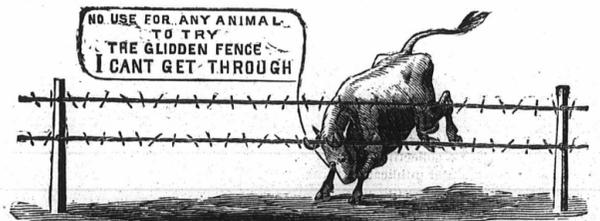


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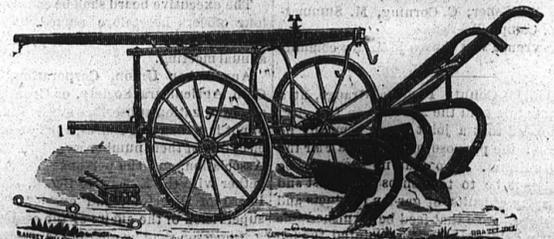
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Adams Corn Shellers and Horse power, Stalk Cutters, Motive Powers, Oiler and Wine Mills, Garden and Railroad Barrows, Weather Stripping, Drain Tile, Flower Pots, Pumps, Field and Garden Seeds, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Cash customers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

WILDER & PALM,

116 Massachusetts Street,

Lawrence, Kansas.

Farm and Stock.

The Cause of Natural Swarming.

The Encyclopedia Britannica gives the cause of natural swarming as follows: We are now to give our attention to the migration of bees, by which new colonies, similar to that which originally peopled the parent hive are founded.

Kidder gives the following: The cause or causes which determine the issue of a swarm seem to be enveloped in obscurity; probably there are none which can be said to determine the point absolutely.

Mr. Quinby writes: I have found the requisites for all regular swarms to be something like this: The combs are crowded with bees; they must contain a numerous brood advancing from the egg to maturity, and the bees must be obtaining honey either from flowers or artificial sources.

A Cow's Intelligence.

The Carson Appeal is responsible for the following "true story":

There is a young man residing hereabout who became interested, recently, in a discussion about animal instincts. He said he had been witness of several wonderful evidences of these instincts, one of which he had refrained from relating for fear he would not be believed.

Another Farm Gate.

I would like to give your readers a plan of a gate which I have used for the last twenty years. I think it is the best farm or barn-yard gate in use.

Kansas Cheese.

Kansas is destined to be one of the largest butter and cheese producing States in the country. The production of butter has increased very materially within the past year, and the improved quality is very marked.

The hay will be improved, and the tendency to fermentation diminished, by the application of two or three quarts of salt to each ton, mingled through the hay as it is placed in layers on the stack or in the mow.

Chemistry of the Fattening Process.

A lean cow or ox is in a very different condition, chemically considered, from fat animals of the same kind. In the first place the poor animal consists of about two-thirds water, the fat one of only half, that is, in total weight.

The cost to a farmer of fattening an ox is much greater at the close of the process than at the commencement, that is, increase in bulk or dry weight at that period is much more costly.

A New Enemy of the Corn crop.

A new enemy to the growing crop of corn has been discovered this spring, which is committing considerable destruction in some sections of the country. It is a peculiar black worm, which can scarcely be crushed on the loose earth, as it is encased in a suit of armor difficult to break.

Alsike Clover.

A practical agriculturist writes to the Maine Farmer that he has given this species of clover a trial. He began ten years ago. He sowed five pounds of seed on half an acre of land in the spring.

Keeping Insects from Bacon.

A year ago, some one inquired in an agricultural paper for a receipt to prevent the entrance of insects into bacon. I herewith send the following very simple but positive preventive:

A correspondent of the Farmer's Advocate says that several years ago an agricultural writer observed his bull to be free from lice, but not so the rest of his cattle, and he came to the conclusion that the habit of pawing dirt over himself must have the effect of keeping lice off the bull, and he tried dry earth on the rest of his cattle, with the most satisfactory result.

Roughing Horses.

A simple mode of roughing horses, practiced in Russia, consists in punching a square hole in each heel of the shoe, which in ordinary weather may be kept closed by a piece of cork.

A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette says that the increase in the consumption there of American cheese is due quite as much to the bad quality of the home manufacture as to improved quality of American cheese, and calls upon the Lancashire cheese makers to study the reports of the National Dairyman's Association, and to try in every way to improve the quality of their manufactures as the only means of recovering lost business.

Industry, economy and temperance, constantly practiced, assures success.

Veterinary Items.

Cure for the Heaves in Horses.

D. E. H., Amsterdam, N. Y., writes: I believe I read the following recipe last winter from Prof. Johnson for a cure of a disease similar to the heaves in horses: Bicarbonate of potash, one ounce; powdered digitalis, five drachms; powdered licorice, one ounce; arsenious acid, three drachms. Dose, one powder every day, the whole to be made into thirty powders.

Parties here claim that three drachms arsenious acid would be too much, and would be injurious to the horses. Can you throw any light on the subject?

REPLY.—The common dose of arsenic for a horse is five grains. The quantity above mentioned, viz.: three drachms for thirty doses, is equal to six grains for one dose, which is rather excessive and dangerous, as arsenic is cumulative in its effect, and liable to operate after a time injuriously.

I have a mare that was kept in the barn for four or five weeks, in consequence of the bad roads (mud and frost). She was taken out one day a short time ago and drove six or seven miles, with two heavy persons in the wagon.

ANSWER.—Give a dose of tinct. sulphur O. morning and evening, for two days; then give ten-drop doses Ferum Muraticum O. three times a day.

Brine for Bathing the Feet of Horses. A correspondent writing to the Practical Farmer, in relation to the use of salt and lime for bathing the feet of horses, says:

I have tried strong brine on foundered or hoof-bound horses, and with good results. I made a solution of salt and water and applied it three times a day, by washing the legs and pouring upon the bottom of the feet, and holding them up a few minutes to let it strike in.

I have a valuable mare, 4 years old, that has a bunch—which has been coming three weeks—on the inside of fore leg, just below the knee-joint. It is about the size of a hen's egg, and soft; is sore, and seems somewhat inflamed, and swells down to the ankle when driven hard, but does not lame her much.

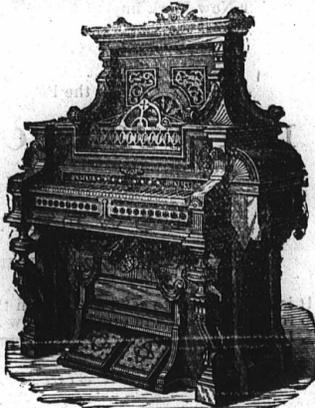
ANSWER.—Bathe the affected part with arnica lotion every three hours until the inflammation has subsided; afterward apply the Etnus lotion the same as directed for a cold, and give 5-drop doses Etnus internally three times a day.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan. Washington Long, Plaintiff, vs. A. C. Thompson et al., Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1876.

At 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said A. C. Thompson, Jennett Thompson and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point seven hundred and fifty-eight and one-half (758 1/2) feet east of the west boundary line, and three hundred and thirty (330) feet south of the north boundary line, of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township twelve (12), of range nineteen (19), thence running east two hundred and fifteen (215) feet, thence north parallel with the west line of said quarter section, being the west line of Main street, produced from Lane place addition, three hundred (300) feet, thence west one hundred and thirty-one (131) feet, thence south sixty (60) degrees, west ninety-eight (98) feet, thence south two hundred and fifty-one (251) feet to place of beginning containing one and forty-seven one-hundredths (1 47/100) acres of land, situate in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas; appraised at one hundred (\$100) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 15th day of July, 1876. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas. J. S. Emery, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas.

The Douglas County Loan and Saving association, Plaintiff, vs. George Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1876.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said George Flinn and Jane Flinn, his wife, and Luther Pease, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The north one-half of lot number thirty-four (34), on Connecticut street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this 27th day of July, 1876. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas. Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Horace A. Hancock, plaintiff, vs. Eber Burrows and Josephine Burrows, defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1876.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Eber Burrows and Josephine Burrows, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number fifteen (15), in block number seven (7), in Lane's first addition to the city of Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, and State of Kansas, and appurtenances; appraised at seven hundred (\$700) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 29th day of June, 1876. H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas. Geo. J. Barker and M. Summerfield, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Table with financial data: Cash assets \$547,542.54, Liabilities including capital, reinsurance reserve, losses unpaid, and all other liabilities \$26,179.20, Net surplus \$521,363.34, Cash capital \$400,000.00.

Surplus as regards policy holders, \$121,363.34. STATE OF KANSAS, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, TOPEKA, May 10, 1876.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Know ye, That the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, with its principal office located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has been authorized by this department to transact business in this State until the last day of February, 1877, and that Park & Selig have been by the officers of said company appointed Local Agents to transact business for said company in this State, having or keeping an office or principal place of business at Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as provided in said appointment, now on file in this department.

Now, Therefore, I, Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, do hereby license the said agents as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment until the last day of February, 1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above written. ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent. PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Kan.

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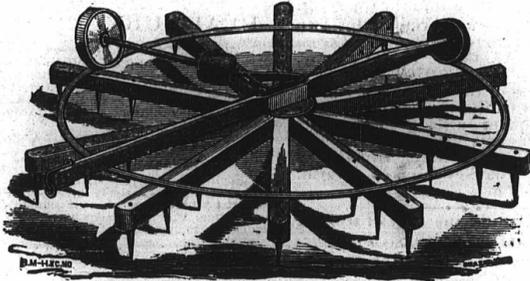
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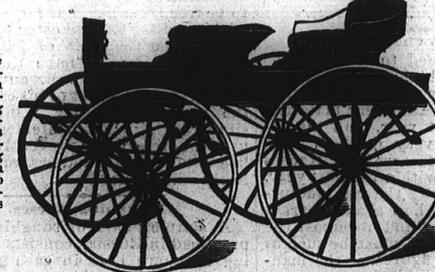
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